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Italians Driven Back Across Own Border

Cadorna Evacuates Bainsizza Plateau; 30,000 Men Captured

Boselli Cabinet, Defeated, Resigns

Deputies Refuse Vote of Confidence by Overwhelming Ballot

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Austro-Germans have begun the invasion of Italy. Cadorna's lines have been broken west of Pavia and Tolmino, on the Julian front, and the Teuton armies are now fighting at many places on Italian soil, according to the German War Office. With their northern flank turned, the Italians have also begun the evacuation of the Bainsizza Plateau. The fruits of many months of hard fighting have been wrested from Cadorna almost in one mighty stroke.

The number of prisoners taken by the great Austro-German armies now driving forward along a front of some thirty-five miles on both sides of the Isonzo has increased to more than 30,000, according to Berlin. This was the exact number of prisoners taken by Cadorna in the great operations that won for him the Bainsizza Plateau. The booty of the last three days is placed by the German War Office at more than 300 guns, heavy and light.

Rome Admits Reverse

Rome admits to-night a withdrawal of the Italian forces, between Monte Maggiore and Auzza, to the frontier and a retirement from the Bainsizza Plateau. The enemy forces here have passed to the west of Ronzina and Karfreit, on the further bank of the Isonzo, and apparently are across the border at its extreme eastern point, directly west of Tolmino, Santa Lucia and the northern end of the Bainsizza Plateau. Attempts to hold their shattered front on the hills forming the frontier in this section evidently proved too much for the Italians, who, despite British and French reinforcements, are facing forces far superior numerically and in the matter of heavy artillery.

Retire Westward

From the region of Pavia and Sagra southward to the southern part of the Bainsizza Plateau the Italian armies are retiring westward in great haste. The retreat undoubtedly is swinging from Monte San Gabriele and Monte S. Daniele as pivots, and the Italians will make every effort to cling to these strongholds, which alone protect Gorizia and the whole front southward to the sea. The natural defenses of these positions on the Lower Isonzo are stronger than they are to the north, and the Italians are so well placed in that there is little danger of their losing their hold.

Their defeat in the three days of the offensive has been as great as it was unexpected, however, and even if the Teutons are checked a short distance within the border it will be a long time before the Italians recover from the blows they have already received. All hope of further Italian offensive operations on the Isonzo this year is doomed, and the Austrian situation has been saved for the time being.

Italian Cabinet Resigns After Deputies Refuse Vote of Confidence

ROME, Oct. 26.—The resignation of the Cabinet was announced to-day by Premier Boselli.

The announcement was made after the government had been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies when a vote of confidence failed by 314 to 96.

An interesting feature of the defeat of the ministry was the applause with which the Chamber received the speeches of Premier Boselli, Foreign Minister Sonnino and Minister of the Interior Orlando in explaining the policy of the Cabinet. Its defeat in the vote of confidence was a surprise, and it leaves the King without definite indication as to the political tendency of the Chamber. It is taken as settled that he will call on Minister Orlando to form a new Cabinet. The Chamber has shown itself particularly favorable toward the Minister of the Interior. The general opinion in parliamentary quarters is that only a few members of the retiring Cabinet will be asked to join the new one. Former Premier Boselli, it is understood, will take advantage of his release from the ministry to return to the battle front. The opinion of the newspapers in that the war policies of the new ministry will be unchanged.

Italy's policy unaffected by Cabinet's fall—on Page 4.

Japan Seeks Control Of China Iron Mines

PEKING, Oct. 26.—The Japanese are exerting every effort, officially and unofficially, to close the Chinese arms monopoly contract, carrying control of the Nanking iron deposits and the employment of Japanese military advisers and a director of the new arsenal at Nanking. The Japanese say they are extending credit and not making a loan, consequently they are not violating the six powers' exclusive rights to make political loans.

GERALDINE PARKER in "The Woman Who Forgot"—RIALTO Next Week. Advt.

Allies Force Germans Back On 10-Mile Line

Hindenburg's Positions Further Weakened by Advance

LONDON, Oct. 26.—While the French were drawing their lines still nearer Laon in the great battle on the Aisne front the Anglo-French forces in Flanders took up the attack this morning and struck sledge-hammer blows against the German lines along a front of ten miles, from the Houtholst Forest to the Menin Road. The objectives were limited, but success was achieved all along the line.

The French troops crossed the swollen Jansbeek and Coverbeek streams, with the water up to their shoulders, swung westward through the southern fringe of Houtholst Forest and captured the village of Draibank, Papegoed Wood and numerous fortified farms, taking two hundred prisoners.

Directly on their right the British carried the height known as Bellevue Spur, infested with concrete "pillboxes," which lies to the west of Pesscheboek, and Wolf Copse, just to the east, attaining all their set objectives in a few hours.

Germans Dug Out of Shelters Further south, toward Gheluvelt and the Menin highway, Haig's troops overran Poeldershoek chateau after furious fighting there, amid the nests of German machine guns there, accomplishing their task by 7 o'clock. In all these operations the British captured some 800 prisoners, being forced to dig most of them out of strongly defended dugouts and other shelters.

Apparently Haig made no attempt to extend his gains to Gheluvelt or beyond the positions taken by the Allied forces, the remainder of the Pesscheboek Ridge, as well as the completion of the flanking operation around Houtholst Forest, to the north.

While these actions were going on the French forces thrust forward again into the Crown Prince's lines along the valley of the Ailette, capturing the village of Filain, which had hitherto withstood the onslaught, and driving the disorganized columns of the enemy to the north of La Chapelle Ste. Berthe, across the river and the Oise Canal, which runs beside the Ailette through this sector.

The capture of the village of Filain, which has been in the hands of the enemy since the last four days was increased to 150, while the toll of prisoners was also swelled.

Germans Admit Withdrawal

The German War Office admits to-night that the Crown Prince's lines at this point have been withdrawn across the Ailette, but asserts that all attempts of the French to drive over the lowlands to the northern bank have failed.

"At other points on the battlefield," the statement adds, "our lines have been withdrawn in accordance with our plans."

Every foot of ground wonched from the Germans in this sector has weakened more and more the whole salient between St. Quentin and Craonne and the Crown Prince's thrust east and north-east of Ypres is endangering still further the German hold on the territory between the coast and Lille. On the two most vital salients of the Western front Haig and Petain are striking alternate blows of irresistible power that daily bring nearer the inevitable retirement of the enemy to the frontier.

Preparing for Retreat

German military writers already are preparing the public for a withdrawal, it is openly admitted, a fact which the Allied strategy has taken into consideration throughout the campaign.

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Sugar Shortage Is a Mystery to Trade Experts

1917 Supply Greater Than in 1916, Exports Less; All Explanations Fail

Spreckels Blames Food Commission

Declares Permission to Sell 35,000,000 Pounds in Warehouses Is Refused

This is a mystery story. Approximately 25,000,000 housewives in the United States are to-day asking: "What happened to my sugar bowl?" About a dozen of the wisest men in the world on the question of sugar gather down in Wall Street, sit around a mahogany table and expend their vitality, not in answering that question, but in trying to look as wise as they did two weeks ago.

Not a single one of the world's wisest sugar men has been able to give one single conclusive or convincing reason for the sugar shortage.

All of them have passed the buck. They have passed it to the abortive Cuban revolution last February, to United States Senator Broussard, of Louisiana; to the sugar speculators, and finally to the housewives of the United States. According to the latest reports from 111 Wall Street, where the sugar men are still sitting around a mahogany table, the nation's army of food preservers, the housewives of the United States, are holding the buck by the horns and struggling with it with true feminine gallantry.

Yesterday Charles H. Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, placed the blame for the sugar shortage on the Federal Food Commission. He declared there are in the warehouses now 35,000,000 pounds of refined sugar, which the commission refuses a permission to the owners to sell except at a loss.

Mr. Spreckels' statement in part follows: "In various warehouses serving the port of New York there are held for shipment to certain neutral countries 35,000,000 pounds of refined sugar which cannot be shipped on account of the recent embargo. This is sugar which was contracted for early in the summer before any shortage existed."

"These neutral governments have agreed to release this sugar and sell it at cost. In fact, they have been trying for several weeks to get the commission's permission to dispose of it. The food commission, however, will not allow them to do so, on the ground that to sell at cost would mean a wholesale loss of a quarter of a cent a pound above the arbitrary quotation of 8.35 cents a pound, fixed by the commission. At their price, little or no sugar is available."

"The 35,000,000 pounds seems a tremendous amount of sugar, but its relative importance is minimized by the fact that there are 456,000,000 pounds of sugar in the world."

"The food commission now claims to be available to anybody who cares to look over and digest the most formidable bulk of commercial statistics that Wall Street can produce."

"The total available supply of sugar for 1917 to October 25 has been at least as great as the supply of the first ten months of 1916."

"That our exports in 1916 were nearly twice as great as in 1917."

"Our consumption to date in 1917 was only a trifle more than our consumption for the same period in 1916."

And there was no sugar shortage in 1916.

The figures are supplied by Willett & Gray, sugar statisticians, who received a gold medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904 for accuracy of sugar statistics. According to their statistics, the total available supply of sugar for domestic consumption in the United States for the first ten months of 1916 was as follows:

Gross tons 2,863,880

Net tons 2,635,533

Difference 228,347

This difference of 228,347 gross tons represented sugar for the first ten months of 1917 has EXCEEDED that for the corresponding period of 1916. Yet there was no sugar famine in 1916.

The uprising in Cuba last February is blamed in that it caused a heavy speculative trend in the sugar market, so that vast quantities of sugar were bought at inflated prices here.

Cuban sugar went up from \$3.33 per 100 pounds, New York delivery, in January, to \$6.52 in April.

Three months later, in September, Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, introduced a clause into the war revenue bill to abrogate the drawback on sugar, amounting to one cent a pound. In addition, it was proposed to put an excise tax of one-half a cent per pound on export as well as domestic sugar. According to a statement issued by Earl D. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, about a month ago, these measures would have had a tremendous effect on the sugar market.

"You have carried out a tremendous system of intensive training. Your training grounds have been well selected, and your flying fields, in particular, are wonderful. You have sent many of your men to Canada for training by experienced military aviators. Your men in France are getting the best instruction in the best possible place."

"The difficulty isn't in getting soldiers to France. That is just a matter of proper handling of transports. A ship with a speed of sixteen knots an hour, properly handled, can keep out of the way of submarines. Canada has sent over 400,000 men without losing one. You had one accident, to the Antilles. That is just what I believe it was—an accident, which might occur any ship, but will not occur often. There is always the chance that you may happen on a submarine, and that

A. W. Davis, sugar expert of "Facts and Figures," said to-day.

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THE NEW GOVERNESS AND THE SPOILED DARLINGS OF THE FAMILY



U.S. Is Meeting Problems, Says Lord Northcliffe

Furnishing of Men and Equipment Is Satisfactory. He Asserts

[Special Correspondent]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Lord Northcliffe, publisher of "The London Times" and "The London Daily Mail" and head of the British War Mission to the United States, who arrived in St. Louis this morning as the guest of the Chamber of Commerce, talked with a reporter in Kansas City yesterday of the way in which the United States is meeting the problems outlined in his series of five special articles written by him last April for The New York Tribune and distributed by it to other newspapers, including "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch."

These problems were men, equipment, censorship, finance and food. In his articles, Lord Northcliffe pointed out the way in which America might avoid the same mistakes.

In his comment to the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" reporter on his suggestions of six months ago Lord Northcliffe expressed satisfaction with the way in which the problems of men and equipment have been handled by this country. He pointed out, however, the worst of the British errors in regard to the press have been avoided, but the leakage of vitally important information from other sources has not been stopped. Food control is a problem not yet fully solved, but the steps which have been taken meet his approval. In finance he hopes to see the appeal to the practical business sense of Americans made stronger, without abandoning the present appeal to patriotism.

A sixth problem—transportation—is being emphasized by Lord Northcliffe in his present tour of the Middle West. How important he considers this matter he shows by the declaration, which he repeats in nearly every speech or interview: "Transportation is the war."

Taking up the themes of his former articles in order, Lord Northcliffe said: "The United States has successfully met the problem of men. You have sent many of your men to Canada for training by experienced military aviators. Your men in France are getting the best instruction in the best possible place."

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U. S. Orders Investigation Of the Coal Profiteers

Prosecution Will Follow Wherever Evidence of Unjust Prices Is Found—Revision of Quotations at Mine Is Likely

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A general investigation into the retail and wholesale prices of coal throughout the country appeared to be in prospect to-night.

In a minor way, investigation of the prices which consumers assert they have been compelled to pay already has been started by the Department of Justice in various sections of the East and Middle West, both as to anthracite and bituminous coal.

Instructions have been sent to United States attorneys conducting these local investigations to summon witnesses, determine the truth of the charges and, where justified, to bring promptly proceedings against those who are believed to be guilty.

These instructions were based upon complaints received by the department here to the effect that the margin of profit allowed dealers by the government had been exceeded. Measured by the great volume of complaints which have been received by the fuel administration, the instances under investigation by the Department of Justice are comparatively inconsequential. Hundreds of letters and telegrams from every section of the country, it is understood, have been sent to the fuel administration.

Indications are that the bulk of the complaints upon which criminal proceedings might be brought if the truth of the charges can be established will be turned over to the Department of Justice, as the prosecuting arm of the government, with the suggestion that violators of the law be prosecuted promptly.

Heavy penalties are provided for violation of the law under which the president fixed the price to be charged for coal and the margins allowed jobbers and dealers.

Coupled with the complaints charging that higher prices than those authorized have been demanded and obtained are numerous protests from persons and firms alleging that they have been unable to buy coal at any price. With these, it is thought, the government has little power to deal, except in cases where the coal operators themselves refused to sell coal which had not been contracted for previously.

According to the newspapers torpedo boat destroyers have received orders to proceed to Bahia and take possession of the German gunboat Eber, which has been lying there for some time.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—While all indications have pointed recently to a declaration of hostilities by Brazil against Germany, official notice of action taken was lacking to-night by the State Department and the Brazilian Embassy. Both were inclined to credit the advice, however.

Significance is attached not so much to what Brazil can accomplish as to the sentiment its action shows in South American countries, where German propaganda, aided through Spanish channels, has been strong. The more optimistic officials hope now for decisive action by Argentina, and with these two continental leaders in the fray the lesser countries are expected to fall in line.

Brazil is the eighteenth nation to declare war on Germany. Eight others have broken diplomatic relations with the imperial German government.

Military service is obligatory on every Brazilian from twenty-one to forty-five years of age. The army's peace strength is 25,000 men, besides a gendarmerie of 20,000. The navy consists of two dreadnoughts, two small cruisers, two coast defense ships, two monitors, five gunboats, ten destroyers, four torpedo boats, a mine ship and three submarines.

FEDERAL officials who had been awaiting the arrest and summary punishment of an American citizen known to be a German spy announced late last night that the event had been postponed. John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, stayed at his office until 10 o'clock, expecting the arrest to be made. The reason for its being put off is unknown. "The man is well known in New York society," said one Federal official.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—Six of the ten German prisoners who escaped from the alien enemy detention camp at Fort McPherson on Tuesday night were captured to-day by agents of the Department of Justice. Five were taken at Surrency, Ga., and the sixth, Johann Adelhart, a non-commissioned officer, was arrested here.

"As to 'Finance,' your Liberty Loan propaganda has been in some ways remarkably artistic. Some of the parades I have seen were wonderful. But you have not done it, I think, what we did, when we sent business men out among the farmers—business men with a personal acquaintance with the individual farmers—to explain to them that a bond is the best and surest form of investment, and that every bond has the backing of 100,000,000 people."

"In this country your appeal has been chiefly to patriotism in your bond campaign. I think you might profitably make the practical appeal stronger."

THE GREENBRIER-WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York—Advt.

Billion Is Needed To-day to Carry Loan Over Top

McAdoo Issues Call For Loan's Last Day

Washington, Oct. 26.—Secretary McAdoo said to-night:

One more day remains. Let every patriot of America who has not subscribed place his name to-day upon the roll of honor of the nation as a subscriber to the second Liberty Loan. The man who is able to subscribe and doesn't, will or ought to be a conscience stricken citizen on Sunday morning.

Banks to Stay Open To-night for Loan

Benjamin Strong, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, made the following announcement yesterday:

Subscriptions to Liberty bonds may be made at banks, trust companies, investment houses and bond booths as late as Saturday evening.

To take care of the great rush of small subscriptions which has developed at the last moment many institutions have agreed to remain open as long as there may be any demand for bonds.

If you cannot locate a bank or bond booth which is open, call Rector 4901 for information up to midnight Saturday.

Brazil Enters War; to Seize German Ships

Senate Unanimous for Hostilities; Only One Deputy Opposed

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 26.—President Braz has sanctioned the proclamation of a state of war with Germany.

The Chamber of Deputies to-day by an almost unanimous vote declared that a state of war existed between Germany and Brazil. The vote was 149 to 1. The Senate unanimously approved the President's proclamation of a state of war.

The tribunes of the chamber were filled to capacity. After a debate on the opportuneness of proclaiming martial law, the president of the Diplomatic Commission spoke in favor of a law worded as follows:

"A state of war between Brazil and Germany is hereby acknowledged and proclaimed. The President of the republic is authorized to adopt the measures enunciated in his message of the 25th of October, and to take all steps tending to insure national defence and public security."

The virtually unanimous vote of the Deputies was received with general acclamation.

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CIRCULATION Over 100,000 Daily Net Paid, Non-Returnable ONE CENT In New York City

This District Must Get \$225,000,000 in the Final Day's Drive

\$200,000,000 Is Day's Total Here

Banks Will Be Open Till Late To-night; Maximum Is Expected

Liberty Loan workers will begin the final day in the race for \$5,000,000,000 of subscriptions this morning with slightly more than \$1,000,000,000 needed to accomplish their goal.

The \$4,000,000,000 mark was reached yesterday, Washington announces.

Yesterday's tremendous spurt, not only in New York but throughout the country, indicated that the great army of field workers would carry the total well above that figure.

In New York the banks have agreed to keep their doors open until the last subscriber has placed his name upon the line, while elsewhere arrangements are being made to meet the situation as necessity appears to demand.

Bond sales for the day in New York were unofficially estimated at \$200,000,000, the largest flood of dollars ever poured forth here in one day in any cause. The New York district's total this morning is \$1,275,000,000, leaving \$225,000,000 to be raised before sundown.

Billion Is the Aim On Final Day of Liberty Loan Drive

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Liberty Loan was gathering momentum to-night in its race to the finish. Four hundred and thirty-five million dollars measured the day's advance, and with the total nearing \$4,000,000,000, it looked as if the tremendous driving power of 2,000,000 field workers might carry it across the \$5,000,000,000 line.

Every available dollar is needed, officials asserted, to bring the total up to \$5,000,000,000. Every agency throughout the country is working with redoubled energy for the last billion on the last day.

Reports from every section are rolling up tremendous totals at the Treasury. At 9 o'clock to-night the estimated subscriptions of the nation stood at \$3,635,000,000, admittedly a conservative figure, with indications that the \$4,000,000,000 mark might be recorded by to-morrow morning's totals.

Districts to Exceed Maximum

Except for Dallas and San Francisco, it was indicated that all districts would go well beyond their maximum.

"New York is almost certain to do so," the announcement said. "Boston, Cleveland and Philadelphia probably will, and there is hope for several others."

"Some of them must, if the \$5,000,000,000 mark is to be attained, for a few districts, including Dallas, Atlanta and Kansas City, probably cannot reach their high quotas, though they are working relentlessly." New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Cleveland districts, by touching their maximum quotas, would add \$615,000,000 to the total as it stands to-night, bringing the grand total up to \$4,250,000,000.

The official figures—representing subscriptions officially reported to Federal Reserve banks—the estimated subscriptions and the quotas of the various districts were made public in the following tabulation by the department to-night:

District	Official	Estimated	Quota
New York	\$292,211,000	\$1,275,000,000	\$1,567,211,000
Boston	200,750,000	275,000,000	475,750,000
Philadelphia	32,500,000	41,000,000	73,500,000
Cleveland	238,110,000	325,000,000	563,110,000
Richmond	161,724,000	200,000,000	361,724,000
St. Louis	27,457,000	38,000,000	65,457,000
Chicago	220,415,000	275,000,000	495,415,000
San Francisco	97,500,000	110,000,000	207,500,000
Dallas	41,125,000	125,000,000	166,125,000
Atlanta	24,810,000	60,000,000	84,810,000
San Francisco	\$3,125,000	20,000,000	23,125,000
Total	\$2,292,836,000	\$5,000,000,000	\$7,292,836,000

Gain of \$325,000,000

The official figures in the foregoing, an advance of almost \$325,000,000 over the previous day, represent totals at the close of business last night, with the exception of the figures for Chicago, Cleveland and San Francisco, which failed to report. In the case of those districts the figures represent returns at the close of business Wednesday night. The estimated subscriptions represent what the committees believe to be conservative figures of the